OPENING THE REICHSTAG.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY IN BERLIN. EMPEROR WILLIAM MAKES A STRONG BUT PACIFIC

SPEECH TO THE NATIONAL GERMAN ASSEMBLY. Berlin, June 25.-The Reichstag was opened today with pomp and brilliancy. After divine service in the Court Chapel the Emperor was escorted with great ceremony to the White Hall of the old where he declared the session open. Throughout his speech the Emperor dwelt upon

Germany's pacific disposition. Before the time set for the meeting of the Reichstag the Emperor went to the railway depot and met the King of Saxony. Troops were drawn up at the depot.' Both monarchs passed down in front of them and proceeded to the castle.

At noon the Emperor, accompanied by the Federal Princes and a hest of officials, repaired to the Court Chapel. The Emperor walked between the King of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Following them came the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse, Prince William of Wurtemberg, Princes Henry, Leopold and Albrecht of Prussia, and the Grand Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Chaplain Koegel preached the sermon. At the conclusion of the service all proceeded to the White Hall, where the members of the Reichstag were assembled. At the stroke of 1 Prince Bismarck entered the Hall at the head of the members of the Bundesrath. The Bayarian Minister walked at the Chancellor's side. After greeting the members, Prince Bis marck withdrew to inform the Emperor that the Reichstag had assembled. The Emperor thereupon entered the Hall, the Federal Princes following in the prescribed order. The Emperor and the Knights of the Black Eagle wore cloaks of purple velvet. General von Moltke walked immediately behind the Emperor. In front of the latter was borne the Imperial standard. The Emperor took his position on the dais, between the standard and

his position on the dats, between the standard and the Imperial sword. The Empress, accompanied by ladies in-waiting, occupied a seat on the right of the throne, the Crown Prince, attired in the black dress of a page, sitting by her side.

When all were assembled, the President of the Reichstag proposed three cheers for the Emperor and his Federal ailies, which were enthusiastically given. The Emperor then read his speech in a clear voice. During the reading of the speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers. At the conclusion of the address, the Emperor shook hands with Prince Bismarck, who then kissed His Majesty's hand. At the close of the proceedings Baron Lutz proposed three more cheers for the Emperor, and while the procession left the Hall the members were still cheering loudly.

The Emperor's speech in full was as follows:

I greet you with deep sorrow in my heart. I know you mourn with me. The fresh remembrance of the heavy

with me. The fresh remembrance of the heavy sufferings of my deceased father and the affecting fact that I have been called upon to ascend the throne three months after the death of His Majesty William I will exercise a similar effect upon the hearts of all Germans. Our sorrow has evoked warn, sympathy from all countries of the world. Beneath the burden of these things I prey God to give me strength to accomplish the high duffes to which His will has called me. Obeying this call I have before my eyes the example of peaceful rule which Emperor William I. after bitter wars, left to his successors, and to which my late father's rule corresponded, in so far as he was not prevented from executing his designs by his illness and death. I have summoned you in order to declare in your presence that as King and Emperor I am resolved to pursue the same path by which my deceased grandfather se-cured the confidence of his allies, the love of the German people and good will abroad.

I also, with God's help, will strive carnestly to accomplish the same end. The most important duties of the German Emperor lie within the province of assuring the military and political safety of the Empire abroad and watching over the execution of the imperial laws at home. The chief of these laws regards the imperial constitution. To defend and guard it in all the rights which it guarantees to the two legislative bodies of the nation and to every German, and also in those which it assures to the peror and the confederated States and their sovereigns, appertains to the chief rights and duties of the Emperor In the legislation of the Empire I have in accordance with the constitution to co-operate more in my capacity as King of Prussia than as German Emperor, but in both capacities it will be my endeavor to proceed in the same spirit which my grandfather began, and especially will I appropriate to myself in its full significance his message November 17, 1881, and shall continue to strive in the soirit of that document so that imperial legislation may afford to the working people that further protection which in accordance with Christian morality is needed by the hope that in this way it may be possible to arrive at an equalization of unhealthy social contrasts, and I cherish confidence in the belief that for the care of our domestic welfare I shall have the clearsighted support of all true friends of the Empire and of the allied Govern without division or party differences. I also hold my-self bound to support our national and social development within the paths of legality and sternly to op

In foreign politics I am resolved to maintain peace with the German army and my position in it would never in-duce me to attempt to endanger for the country the bene-fits of peace unless the necessity for war is forced upon us by a hostile attempt on the Empire or one of its allies. Our army will assure us peace; or if peace be broken it will enable us to fight for it with honor. That, with will enable us to light for it with honor. That, with God's help, will be possible for it to do by reason of the strength it has derived from the army laws you recently unanimously voted. To employ this strength for offensive wars is far from my heart. Germany needs neither new military renown nor any conquest, since she finally won for herself by fighting the right to exist as a united and independent position. independent nation. Our alliance with Austria is pub-liely known. I shall hold fast to it with German fidelity, not only because it exists, but because I see in this defensive compact the foundation for the maintenance of the European equilibrium, and also a legacy from German history, the purport of which the public opinion of th whole German people sanctions and which corresponds with European international law as it has undisputably existed since 1866. Similar historical relations and na-tional needs now bind us to Italy. Both countries will maintain the blessings of peace and work out in the quiet security of new-won unity the perfection of national in stitutions and the promotion of their welfare.

Our existing agreements with Austria and Italy will permit me, to my satisfaction, to maintain my personal friendship with the Czar and the friendly relations exist-ing for a century with Russia, which correspond with my

own feelings and German interests.

In the conscientious care of peace I shall devote myself qually as readily to the service of the Fatherland as to the care of the army, and I rejoice in our traditional relations to foreign Powers through which my endeavors in behalf of peace will be aided. Trusting in God and my people's ability for their defence, I entertain confidence that it will be permitted to us for an indenfilte time to defend and assure by peaceful effort what my two predecessors now resting in God won by arms.

The text of the speech was handed to the Em-

peror by Prince Bismarck, who made a deep obeisance. The Emperor was pale and his voice betrayed much emotion. As he proceeded, his voice became firmer, the intonation at times suggesting the ring of the word of command. The first applause the ring of the word of command. The first applause greeted his reference to his imperial duties. The applause was renewed when he announced the adoption of the programme of 1881, and grew in violence on his closing with assurances of peace. As the speech was uncontroversial, the address in reply will be colorless. The session will close as soon as the address has been adopted.

The passage in the Emperor's speech concerning Russia is regarded as condemning all efforts to weaken the Austro-German allianc.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, desires to arrange a meeting between the Emperor of Pural and the peror by Prince Bismarck, who made a deep obeis-

Russian Foreign Minister, desires to arrange a meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

The Emperor and Empress, yesterday visited the tomb of Emperor Wilham I and knelt in

London, June 25.—The steamer Werra, which went shore at Dungeness yesterday, on her way from Bremen to New-York, has been hauled off. She will be placed in the dry-dock at Southampton for ex-amination. It is expected she will proceed to-mor-row, as she is thought not to be damaged.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN ROBBED. London, June 25 .- A thief entered the Crown Prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzensbad on Saturday night and secured jewelry worth \$100,000, with which he escaped.

DECLINE IN PANAMA CANAL SHARES. Paris, June 25.-Panama Canal shares have fallen decline to the operations of a ring, which, it says, is trying to affect the Panama Canal loan, which closes to-morrow. The "Temps" says the opponents of the loan are making desperate efforts to prevent its success, but that the issue is, probably, aiready covered. MENDACITY AND MALICE.

LYING STATEMENTS ABOUT MR. BLAINE. DISPATCHES FROM "THE POST'S" EDITORIAL ROOM TO "THE LONDON NEWS" PROPERLY CHARAC-

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London, June 25.-The following dispatch was received from Mr. Blaine at Edinburgh to-day:

"The dispatches from 'The New-York Evening Post's' editorial room to 'The London Daily News' about Mr. Blaine and the Chicago Convention are marvels of mendacity and malice. . The American public would be astounded to read them. Their falsehood will be exposed in due time." G. W. S.

MOVING TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT. MR. MORLEY'S ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRA

TION OF LAW IN IRELAND. London, June 25 .- In the House of Commons this evening Mr. John Morley moved to censure the Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes Act as calculated to undermine respect for the law. estrange the people of Ireland and prove injurious to the interests of the Empire. He accused Mr. Salfour of refusing to give information as to how the Coercion Act operated; to grave inaccuracy in statements regarding prosecutions; of injustice toward prisoners both before trial and after conviction, and of balking their appeals and allowing them to be maltreated under prison rules. A crying instance of perversion of the law, he said, was the conviction of Mr. Dillon. The Government had contended that the Crimes Act created no new offences. But Mr. Dillon had been convicted of no offence against ordinary law, but simply of an imaginary offence created under the Crimes Act. He instanced a number of other convictions as a burlesque of justice, and said that the proceedings of the courts resembled incidents

other convictions as a burlesque of justice, and said that the proceedings of the courts resembled incidents in a comic opera. (Cheers.)

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that it was the introduction of anarchical ideas regarding obedience to the law, and a new and immoral interpretation of the duties of the clitzen, that had made Ireland what it was. The Government conscious of a just administration of the Crimes Act and of the approval of law-abiding people, were ready to meet the motion with every respect.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre warmly defended Mr. Dillon. After speeches by Mayor Sanderson and others the debate was adjourned. It is expected that the division on the motion will be taken on Wednesday.

## FRANK JAMES'S LAWYER CONFIRMED THE SENATE PASSES ON HIS CLAIMS.

JUDGE JOHN F. PHILLIPS, AIDED BY SENATOR VEST,

SECURES THE PRIZE. Washington, June 25 (Special).-The peculiar manner in which Judge John F. Phillips was nominated to be Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Missouri, was supplemented to-day by another but shrewder movement on the part of Senator Vest, his principal backer and law partner. No meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been held since Judge Phillips's nomination was received and referred to that committee, but Senator Vest, as it is said, anticipating that a legion of protests against the various members of the Judiciary Committee on the floor, and secured their consent to a favorable verbal report, and he was accordingly confirmed without objection. Later on, however, the facts leaked out, and there will probably be a motion to-morrow to reconsider the vote of confirmation.

BILLS AND MEASURES IN CONGRESS. THE SETTLERS' RIGHT TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN DIS-CUSSED-LOCAL BILLS.

Washington, June 25 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and said that he would ask for its ideration some time to-day.

The conference report on the bill for an International Marine Conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea was presented and agreed

statements as to the full complements of officers and men that will be required for the Chicago, Puritan and other vessels; and as to the investigation for testing the practicability of the deflective turrets designed by Chief Engineer Clarke, were offered by Mr. CHAND-LER and agreed to.

The Fishery treaty and Mr. MORGAN'S resolution on that subject were allowed to stand over informally in the absence of Mr. HOAR who is entitled to

After an executive session Mr. HARRIS addressed the Senate on the resolution to refer the President's annual message. He declared the existing revenue system to be vicious, not to say criminal. Minor bills were considered and the Senate ad-

In the House to-day, several local bills from the

District of Columbia were passed.

The House then took up the bill to secure to actual ettlers the public domain, etc. The remainder of the day was spent in the detailed consideration of the large number of amendments which were offered when the bill was last before the House. A long discussion States, title to coal or mineral lands within the limits of lands granted to railroad companies but the entire third section of the bill was finally laid aside for further action. An amendment restricting the issue of patents to mineral lands to citizens of the United States was, however, adopted. The evening session was devoted to further consideration of the amend-ments to the bill.

ROBBED THE BANK AND FLED. HALF A MILLION IN CASH AND PAPER GONE TELLER PITCHER PLUNDERS THE UNION BANK OF PROVIDENCE-HIS EXEMPLARY LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Providence, June 25 .- Financial circles in Providence were troubled to-day by the announcement of a breach of trust so great as to probably wreck one of the oldest moneyed institutions of the city, the Union Bank. On opening the bank this morning it was found that all the cash on hand at close of banking hours Saturday, \$20,000 in amount, and securities worth half a million dollars, were gone. The flight from the city on Saturday afternoon of Charles A. Pitcher, the teller, explained the theft. Pitcher's accounts were also found to be involved. Experts were immediately put upon the books. The directors were called together and with the president and cashler of the bank began a formal investigation. Pitcher is about forty-five. He had been in the employ of the bank about seventeen years. The greater portion of the stolen notes and bills are not negotiable, but the loss of them will embarrass the bank temporarily at least. The Union Bank was founded as a State institution in 1812. It has a capital of \$500,000. Its officials are: President, Henry G Russell; cashier, Joseph C. Johnson; directors, Henry G. Russell, Elisha Dyer, jr., John H. Congdon, H. Dunnell, Joseph C. Johnson, William A. Tucker

and John W. Slater.

The directors affirm that the bank has been always carried on after the best methods. The bank was one of those local institutions which last January began to

of those local institutions which last January began to offer interest on deposits of \$100 and more, by the day, and the rate offered was 3 per cent, which is the highest rate paid in the city. The bank suspended payment as soon as the defaication was discovered, but the cashler says the depositors will all get their money. The Doyle Monument Fund of \$6,600 was deposited in this bank.

Pitcher was seen in Boston, Saturday night, and is supposed to have gone to Canada. Every effort is being made to secure his arrest. Pitcher was married and lived well but not extravagantly on his salary of \$2,000. His wife is a sufferer from nervous troubles and has been driven almost insane by her husband's crime and flight. Pitcher's life had always been thought most exemplary. He is a church member and has been treasurer of the Central Baptist Church. He was under a \$5,000 bond farnished by a security company in New-York. It is believed by many that Pitcher's motive in taking such a large amount of valuable papers is that he may negotiate and compromise with the bank. Without these papers the bank must go down and the directors lose very heavily. Many of the valuable papers belonging to the George H. Corliss and Hezeldah Anthony estates are in Pitcher's hands. The New-York correspondent of the Union Bank is the Traders' National Bank, which

At the Importers and Traders' National Bank, which has been for many years the New-York correspond-ent of the Providence bank, it was said that the only news was a dispatch stopping payment on four drafts fourth one. We do not know anything about

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1888, --- TEN PAGES.

THE COOL WAVE A MOCKERY A "GENERAL WARMING UP" PROMISED. THE THERMOMETER REACHES NINETY-ONE DE-

GREES-THUNDERSTORMS EXPECTED. "cool wave," so called by courtesy, reached the sweltering and half-baked city early yesterday, but the effect was so slight that few people were aware of its arrival. Early risers got no benefit from it, for the minimum temperature, sixty-nine degrees, was not reached till 7 o'clock, too late to bring sleep and refreshment to the hot and fevered millions Many of those who were compelled to leave their couches at that early hour, also wooed slumber in vain, for the busy fly, awake since daybreak, lost no opportunity to "get in his work" on exposed faces

So the city rose hot and fevered. By noon, the sur shone down from a coppery sky, and the thermometer in front of Hudnut's was again in the nineties. The streets were filled again with half-broiled fighting the heat with humanity weapon known to science. The bar rooms did a rushing business in cooling drinks Chinamen watched with childish glee the collapse of collars and starched linen shirt fronts, a palm leaf fan was in the hands of every other man in the street. At three o'clock Hudnut's thermometer showed 91 degrees, the highest reached during the day. A small erowd stood all day in front of the instrument, gazing in helpiessness at the suggestive red fluid in the builb and the big letters, "Blood Heat," away below the top of the mercury.

A GENERAL WARMING UP PROMISED. Up in his perch on the Equitable Building the Signal ervice man sat with a strong cool breeze from the bay blowing through the port hole of a window, and so on through his whiskers.

"It's cool and nice in the lake regions," said he in re sponse to many anxious inquirers who climbed up aloft to find out if the "cool wave" which has been so confi dently predicted had not been lost on the way.

This morning at Marquette, Mich., it was 42 degrees at 7 o'clock and at Chicago it was 68. highest point recorded by our thermometer has been se and six-tenths degrees. That was at noon. I think people will have a cool, comfortable night and be able to sleep some. They had better avail themselves of their opportunities, for to-morrow there will be a general warming-up. Not a hot wave, but only a general warming-up. The temperature has been the same to-day in Albany, New-York and New-Orleans." Sergeant Dunn added that thunderstorms with lightning might be expected to come along with the torrid weather of to-day.

AN INCREASE IN MORTALITY. ABOUT TWO HUNDRED DEATHS IN THE CITY YES-

A sudden increase of mortality, due to the heat in the city, was shown by the certificates of death which were sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday. From noon on Sunday until noon yesterday the number of certificates received at the bureau was 126, but 106 of them were received yesterday fore noon and in the afternoon over 100 more were handed in by undertakers. The indications were that over noticed that a large percentage of the deaths had been attributed by physicians directly to the heat and in more than a score of cases the cause of death was given as "sunstroke." Deaths from cholera infantum were frequent in the tenement-house district and there were many deaths from diarrhoea. The police re ported fewer cases of prostration by the heat than on sunday. Among them were:

Cornelius Knnedy, age sixty-five, of No. 549 Canal-st. who has been employed for five years as a fireman in the General Sessions building, was found in a dying condition in the cellar of that building yesterday morning. He went to the cellar at seven o'clock to watch the fires. died before an ambulance could be obtained.

Thomas Gallagher, age forty-five, died from the heat at No. 194 Mulberry-st. Other deaths from the heat, reported by the police, were those of James Butler, age nine at No. 415 West Thirty-sixth-st; James Matthews, who dropped dead in his yard at No. 238 East Twentieth-st., and John Roaltie, an infant, at No. 450 East One-hundred-

Policemen gave assistance to the following persons who were overcome by the heat:

who were overcome by the heat:
Benjamin Farnham, of Mevuchen, N. J., removed to
Bellevue Hospital from a Third-ave. car; Joseph Musgrave, of No. 60 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to Chambers Street
Hospital from No. 24 Gold-st.; Jacob Arber, of No. 224
East Forty-eighth-st., from Courtiand-ave. and One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st., to the Harlem Hospital; Ireba Petro, an Italian laborer, of East One-hundred-and-eleventht., to the Presbyterian Hospital, from Fourth-ave. and Kelly, residence unknown, from Fourth-ave, and Eightyfourth-st., to the Presbyterian Hospital; Mrs. Catharine McNally, from No. 2 West Thirty-third-st., where she was at work, to her home, No. 210 East Thirteenth-st.; Robert Taylor, driver, of No. 56 North Moore-st., to the Chambers known laborer, from Twenty-first-st. and Seventh-ave., to

IN BROOKLYN AND THE SUPURBS. The total number of deaths during the last week in Brooklyn, due to heat, was seventy-five, including forty-seven children who died from cholera infantum. John L. Sullivan, not the prize-fighter, living at No 32 Wilson-st., in that city, was prostrated yesterday and Hannah Jones, a servant employed at No. 80 Poplar st., died from the effects of the heat.

Charles Hollenbaum, an employe of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery; John Mulligan, age forty-five; Frank Willick, age thirty-six, No. 180 Beerum-st.; Frank Carroll, age twenty-eight, of No. 300 Water-St.; Charles Butage thirty, of No. 74 Union-st.; George Rice, age twenty 108 Hopkins-st.; Michael Cumbator, agforty-five, of No. 50 Canton-st.; James Fleming, ago wenty-eight, of No. 203 Kingsland-st.; Valentine Case age twenty-two, of No. 152 McKibbin-st ; John Mullock age four; Thomas Walker, age forty-four, of No. 936 At lantic-ave.; Aaron Havencorn, age twenty-five, of No. Hamilton-ave,; and John Kieffer, age forty-one, of No. 260 Humboldt-st., were evercome by the heat in various parts of the city and taken to hospitals or to their home in its effects in Jersey City than was at first supposed, tion to about thirty cases of temporary prostration, there was a large number of fatal cases. Those so

there was a large number of fatal cases. Those so far reported are:
August Schmidt, age twenty, a framer, at work Saturday on a new building in Claremont, died at his home, No. 31 Hoadley-ave., West Bergen.
James Hunt, age twenty-two, of No. 178 Thirteenthst., Jersey City, was prostrated on Saturday, and died yesterday in St. Francis Hospital.

Mary Reilly, a servant employed in Schmidt's bakery, No. 141 Newark-ave., died Saturday night from the effects of the heat.

William Blair, a carpenter, living at No. 50 Willowst, Hoboken, complained of the heat yesterday, and his wife left him in bed while she went out to do a day's washing. When she returned he was dead.

Peter Jansen, a Swede, employed in McCloud's blackemith shop in Arilington, fell dead in the street from sunstroke.

m sanstroke.

A man whose name was said to be Ryan fell in Pa-sila-ave, yesterday afternoon, and when some by-anders went to pick him up they found that he was

DAMAGE DONE BY LIGHTNING.

The thunderstorm on Sunday night did great damage in and around Elizabeth, N. J. A bolt of lightning came down the chimney on the flour mill of Harris Brothers, in Westfield-ave., went through one of the boilers in the roasting-room, and, bu open the doors, shot across the room. William Porter, an employe, was knocked senseless. A number large trees were struck.

A severe thunderstorm visited Sing Sing on Sunday evening, and again about midnight, doing considerable damage, uproofing a number of trees, and thereby causing obstructions in the streets. The roof of the Masonic Hall, was damaged by the fall of a liberty pole

THE STAGE-ROBBER AND THE RED BANDANNA. Ballinger, Texas, June 25.-The Ballinger and San Angela stage was again robbed yesterday by a lone highwayman. This time the robber was on foot, and had a large red bandanna around his neck. When the stage stopped, he pulled the bandanna over the lower part of his face, and with a six-shooter persuaded the eight passengers, who were unarmed, to stand and deliver. compelled the driver to unhitch and give him the

Blackfoot, Idaho, June 26 .- The stage of Salisbury & Co., carrying United States mails and express, was held up between here and Chamols on Saturday, by masked highwaymen, who rifled the mail pouch, and stole silver bullion worth \$2,500.

A NOTORIOUS DIVE KEEPER FINED. Freehold, N. J., June 25 (Special).-The notorious MR. BLAINE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

A WARM DISPATCH TO THE NOMINEE. MR. BLAINE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

GENERAL HARRISON'S ELECTION TO SEAL AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE. Indianapolis, June 25 (Special).-Among the con gratulatory telegrams received by General Har-

rison was the following from Mr. Blaine:

General Harrison, Indianapolis. I congratulate you most heartfly upon the work of the National Convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphant enthusiasm and assure the victorious conclusion which followed your grandfather's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our industrial independence as the Declaration of '76, which bears the honored name of your great-grandfather, sealed our political independence. JAMES G. BLAINE.

GOOD WORDS HEARD ON EVERY SIDE. REPUBLICANS ALL AGREE THAT THE TICKET IS A STRONG ONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, June 25.-Fred. Douglass was seen just as e was leaving the convention hall. Like nearly all the colored men, he was for Sherman, but expressed himself as abundantly satisfied with General Harrison. "It's a capital nomination. Under the circumstances it could not have been better. He was chosen on account of location, and for his own personal char-Yesterday Indiana was a doubtful State, but to-day she is as sure as fate for the Republican party. Yesterday we were as distinct as the billows for our for the gallant man who has been chosen to lead us on to victory in November. I know it has been said that General Harrison is not a strong friend of the colored race. This is a mistake, and one that will soon be corrected. We wanted Sherman, but we are more than satisfied with the result. The colored people will be all right for Harrison when they get to know him better."

Commissioner Charles N. Taintor-An excellent nomination. General Harrison is an able statesman, a brave soldier, and a pure, upright man. The entire Republican party will heartly support him, and he will carry the doubtful States of Indiana, New-York and Connecticut

indeed. Sherman would have been better, I think, but still Harrison will make an excellent candidate.

J. G. Stonecker, president of the Kansas Republican State League-Kansas was a Blaine State, but Harrison s favorably known, and we will give him 75,000 majority. He is stronger in the West generally than any other

man that could have been named.

Judge Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee-Six months ago I wrote to Huston that Harrison was our second choice. You can therefore readily see that I am satisfied. We will give him 50,000 majority in Ohio. In fact we shall able to lend you Foraker to help you carry New-York.

but "it is all right. New-Hampshire will roll up her old time majority, that you may expect. E. A. Sumner, of Minnesota-After Blaine it is all right; but Blaine is a greater man to-day than if ne

had been nominated and elected. John D. Powell, Editor of "The Boston Advocate," the leading colored journal of New-England-The nomination is in my opinion the best that could be made under the circumstances. General Harrison's candidacy will heal all breaches in the party and he will get an undivided support. The ticket is received with enthusiasm, not only among Republicans, but

liberal Bemocrats as well. General James W. Husted-Splendid! splendid! Couldn't be beat. New-York did it for the Convention

and Chaincey Depew did it for New-York. President James P. Foster, of the National League of Republicans Benjamin Harrison is a grand result of a great Convention, and in my judgment assured be carried by a magnificent majority and the States of New-Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana are made safe and certain. All the members of the Republican League will work like beavers for him. Large num bers of them have already personally assured me of as one man is this matter.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio-We'll do all that is expected of us. There is no doubt about the result, delegation deserves credit for what it has accomp It is a happy solution of a vexations

"THE LONDON TIMES" REJOICES. London, June 26 .- "The Times" attributes the fallure of the Republican Convention to nominate Mr. Blaine to the absence of that gentleman from the United States. "But," it adds, "as he is no friend to England, we can afford to regard his defeat with very considerable equanimity."

## RAL-ROAD INTERESTS.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RATES READJUSTED. Transcontinental Association, the request of the Canadian Pacific Railway for a differential freight rate from New-York to California and Oregon was taken up and the company was allowed a rate of \$3 70 on first-class goods with proportionate - differen tials throughout the list, It has been decided to abolish the emigrant system on the transcontinental lines west of the Missouri River. The rates for passengers from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast are at present \$6 for first class, \$35 for second and \$30 for the third or emigrant class. As one of the results of the St. Paul meeting an order has been issued from the headquarters of all the transcontinental lines that the emigrant rate shalll be abolished on and after July I, thereby reducing the number of classes to two and practically advancing the fare for emigrant passengers to \$35.

THE B. AND O. SLEEPING CAR SYSTEM PUR-

CHASED. Baltimore, June 25.—George M. Pullman, president of Pullman's Palace Car Company, is in the city to day, and has just concluded the purchase of the entire Saltimore and Ohio Railroad Sleeping Car system, ncluding a contract for the operation of Pullman cars for twenty-five years. The price paid is understood to be about \$1,200,000. Mr. Pullman said to an Associated Press representative: "This goes into operation to night. The cars will be run in vestibule trains as soon as practicable."

SIMPLY FIGHTING COMMISSIONS. Chairman Pierson, of the Trunk Lines Passenger ommittee, said yesterday that the trunk lines or at least six of them were opposed to paying commission on the immigrant traffic. The story that appeared in a Sunday paper about an effort on his part to organize a trust taking in the Western lines for the immigrant traffic was an entire misconception of the whole movement. "We propose," he added. "to the Western roads to adopt some system of equitable division of the business as we have on the trunk lines. We ask them to reduce the ticket to immigrants and do away with the commission nuisance."

A CHILD MURDERED AT COLD SPRING HARBOR. Yesterday afternoon Frank Williams, age six, son of t. and Mrs. James Williams, who live at Huntington and West Neck Roads, Cold Spring Harbor, told his mother that he was going out for a walk. It was then bout 3 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the child had not returned and the parents grew anxious about him. Mr. Williams and the parents grew anxious about him. Mr. Williams went out to look for the boy. He went to the neighbors' houses and inquired if they had seen Frank. None of them had seen the child that afternoon. The father became more alarmed and asked the neighbors to assist him in the search. They willingly did so, and the surrounding country was carefully searched by a party of men, who remained out all night. It was not until half cast lo elegate this morning that the how's body and the search of the search past 10 s'clock this morning that the boy's body was found. It fell to the lot of the father to find his child. He was passing through a field of clover when he came After taking about \$300 from them, he the driver to unhitch and give him the c. ot, Idaho, June 26.—The stage of Salisbury arrying United States mails and express, also fractured. Ceroner wood, of Huntington, was sent for, and he ordered the arrest of Henry Soper, a half-witted laborer. Soper was one of the men to whom Mr. Williams had applied for information regarding his boy. He had told Mr. Williams that he had seen the boy in the fields early in the afternoon and had told him to go home. The boy had started for home and he had not to go home. The bey had started for home and he had not seen him since. Soper told his story in such an uneasy way, and his actions were so peculiar, that as soon as the body was found suspicion was directed toward him, and he was arressed. Soper is undoubtedly of unsound mind, and it is reported that en previous occasions, while in fits of insanity, he has attempted to commit murder. He emphatically denice that he injured the boy.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION COMPLETED.

MARRISON NAMED FOR PRESIDENT ON THE EIGHTIL BALLOT AND MORTON ON THE FIRST-SHERMAN RETAINS 118 VOTES TO THE END AND ALGER 100-MORTON RECEIVES 591 VOTES AND PHELPS 119 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT -A TEMPERANCE PLANK ADDED TO THE

For President-General BENJAMIN HARRISON, For Vice-President-LEVI PARSONS MORTON,

PLATFORM.

The Republican National Convention completed its work at Chicago yesterday by the nomination of General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and the Hon. Levi Parsons Morton, of New-York, for Vice-President. General Harrison was nominated on the third ballot taken yesterday and the eighth of the series. His vote increased from 231 on the sixth ballot to 278 on the seventh, and then rose to 544 on the eighth. Senator Sherman began the day with 244 votes. He lost fourteen of these on the seventh ballot and polled only 118 on the eighth. General Alger fell from 137 on the sixth ballot to 100 on the eighth. Senator Allison began the day with seventy-three votes, a loss of twenty-six since Saturday. He gained three on the seventh ballot, and was then withdrawn. The ballots of yesterday, with those of Friday and

Saturday, are given below:

Candidates. June 22. - June 23-HARRISON., 80 91 94 217 213 231 278 544 SHERMAN. 229 249 244 235 224 244 231 118 ALGER..... 84 116 122 135 142 137 120 100 GRESHAM...111 108 123 98 87 91 91 59 98 87 91 88 99 73 ALLISON.... 72 DEPEW ..... 99 99 91 Withdrawn. RUSK...... 25 PHELP5.... 25 18 INGALLS ... 28 16 Withdraws. HAWLEY ... 13 Withdrawn. FITLER .... 24 Withdrawn. McKINLEY.. 2 3 8 LINCOLN.... 3 2 2 11 14 12 16 DOUGLASS. - -FORAKER .. -GRANT..... MAYMOND .. -BLAINE .... 35 33 35 42 48 40 15 Total vote....830 830 830 829 827 830 831 830

Only one vote was taken for Vice-President, Mr. Morton receiving 591, or 178 more than of a majority of the delegates who voted. Mr. Phelps stood next with 119 votes and Mr. Bradley was third with 103 votes. The ballot was as follows:

Candidates. Levi P. Merten, New-Yerk ...... 591 Blanche K. Brace, Mississippi..... Walter F. Thomas, Texas.....

The convention added to the platform a esolution, offered by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, declaring that the Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and

HOW THE TICKET WAS NAMED. THE DEADLOCK BROKEN BY SLOW DE-GREES.

Senator Sloan, of New-York-I think the New-York THREE ADDITIONAL BALLOTS REQUIRED TO END THE WORK OF A WEEK-QUICKLY CHOOSING THE VICE-PRESIDENT - A TEMPERANCE PLANK ADDED TO THE PLATFORM.

Chicago, June 25.-Three ballots were taken to-

day-the sixth, seventh and eighth-in the series begun last Friday in the Republican Convention, and the result was the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President. The result of the Convention, was promptly made unanimons.

With the Presidential nomination out of the way, that of the Vice-Presidency presented no special difficulties. Here, too, the wishes of New-York contributed to bring about a speedy result. In view of having yielded to the remonstrances of the West and withdrawn Depew, New-York now asked that the ticket should be strengthened in the State by the nomination of Levi P. Morton. To this, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, at least, a majority of the delegates readily assented, especially as New-York supported the claims of Morton as a unit. This threw an apparently insurmountable obstacle in the way of the candidacy of William Walter Phelos, whose chances of securing the nomination, if New-York had not unanimously supported Mr. Morton, would have been excellent. The result of the first ballot-591 for Morton to 119 for Phelps-decided the contest in favor of Levi P. Morton. Of course, the nomination was afterward made unanimous.

Great interest was aroused in the convention after the Vice-Presidential nomination by the appearance of Congressman Boutelle upon the platform, holding in his hand a telegraph blank. Every one supposed that he was about to read a telegram from some eminent personage, but instead he read the following resolution as an additional plank to the Republican platform:

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Kepublican party cordially sympathize with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

Mr. Boutelle said that he offered the plank in

behalf of a large number of delegates, and he moved that the rules should be suspended in order that it might be adopted. Henry W. Oliver, jr., of Pittsburg, one of the delegates-at-large from Pennsylvania, having imperfectly heard the resolution, objected to its reception, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. "There was ample time given to submit such a resolution the Committee on Resolutions," in an excited manner, "and I hope that the chairman will enforce the rule that such resolutions shall be referred without

debate to the Committee on Resolutions." Mr. Boutelle calmly said he thought the convention would adopt the resolution if all the delegates would hear it read. Mr. Olive: clambered on his chair and furiously objected to the resolution being read. Addressing the convention without regard to Chairman Estee, he said: "I hope the convention will stick to its platform and not permit the inroduction of new planks into it." Chairman Estee, after coolly informing Mr. Oliver that he was out of order, finally said: " The gentleman from Pennsylvania will take his seat. The sergeant-at-arms will put him in his seat if he does not obey." (Applause and cries of "Sit down" addressed to Mr. Oliver from the Convention.)

Cogswell and Johnson, of the New-York delegation, also objected to the reading of the resolution before it had been examined by the Convention. Husted, of New-York, differed with them and made Husted, of New-York, differed with them and made the point that the resolution could be read for the information of the convention. Meanwhile Oliver, after taking his seat in obedience to the commands of the sergeant-at-arms, had again jumped upon his chair and had appealed to the delegates near him to resist the reading of the resolution. But the thunder was a very brief one.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Senator Hiscock, of New-York, sprang up and said: "Mr. Chairman, I am sure that if this convention hears that resolution it will adopt it. Mo Republican is ever afraid to hear anything, and as a party we are in favor of free debate. I ask general consent that the resolution be read again.

The resolution was read again and at once there was a revulsion of feeling in its favor. "The State of New-York supports that resolution," thundered out Senator Hiscock, and there was a rear of applause. "I move," continued Senator Hiscock, "that the rules be suspended and the resolution be adopted." "Indiana seconds the motion," said Mr. Thompson, former Secretary of the Navy-Senator Hoar seconded the motion in behalf of Massachusetts: Mr. Henderson in behalf of Iowa and other seconds followed, until Mr. Oliver excited general applause by saying: "Pennsylvania seconds the motion."

It was obvious that the plank met with the

seconds the motion."

It was obvious that the plank met with the unanimous favor of the Convention, and quickly, the rules had been suspended and Mr. Boutelle's plank had been adopted by a rising vote of the Convention. The result was greeted with loud

applause.
Upon motion of Senator Hoar, Chairman Estee
was thanked for his services, and then, upon motion of Senator Hiscock, the Convention adjourned

## THE NOMINATION UNANIMOUS. EIGHT BALLOTS ENDED THE CONVENTIONS

GREATEST TASK. THE PROGRESS OF THE BALLOTING\_OHIO CLAIM.

order. But Mr. Boutelle persisted.

ING THE CANDIDATE AS A SON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, June 25.—Soon after the opening of the Convention to-day Mr. Boutelle rose to a question of privilege. Creed Haymond, of California, evidently knew what was coming, for he at-

tempted to shut off Mr. Boutelle with a point of

It was seen that he held some slips of paper in his hand, and curiosity was aroused to the highest pitch. The whisper went around that here at last were the cablegrams from Mr. Blaine, which the rumor mongers had been manufacturing in large quantities every day for a week. Mr. Boutelle's face wore an expression of despondency, and it was easy to guess that his cherished hope, that it might be possible to make Mr. Blaine the nomince, had received a check. Mr. Boutelle spoke in a low tone, saying at the outset that he was much embarrassed in even seeming to appear there in opposition to the wishes of the California delegation, but it had become his duty to present to the convention certain communications upon which he would not endeavor to place any construction. There was a universal "Sh, sh, sh" from all parts of the hall. He then proceeded to read two cablegrams received from Mr. Blaine, addressed to himself and Mr. Manley, the first of them carnestly requesting his friends to respect his Paris letter and refrain from voting for him, and the second repeating this wish with the comment that he thought he had the right to ask this. These were listened to in profound silence, and Mr. Boutelle, without further words, left the platform. The clerk began the roll call. Alabama announced her votes, and among them was one for Blaine. At this evidence of persistent attachment, there was applause, which swelled into a loud cheer as Creed Haymond shot up with the same sweep of his right arm and the same wag of his long beard,

Blaine. It was immediately apparent that Harrison was making small gains all along the line.

to announce the 16 votes of California still for

NEW-YORK SOLID FOR HARRISON When New-York was called, Chauncey M. Depenrose and announced 72 votes for Benjamin Harrison. This was the result of busy efforts during the whole of Sunday to bring the delegation together, for the sake of the moral effect it would have, not only upon the action of the convention, but upon the position of the delegation before the convention. The attacks of The Chicago Tribune" upon Mr. Depew and the New-York delegation had much to do with bringing about this union. It was fully determined at a meeting of the delegation this morning to stand by General Harrison, so long as there was a prospect of his nomination, and it was generally understood that when it became apparent that this could not be brought about, the delegation should turn unitedly to Sherman. When Mr. Depew made the announcement, there was a loud Harrison cheer. It was the first time, it is said, that the New-York delegation had voted solidly, for a candidate in twelve years—since the convention in which they voted for Roscoe Conkling.

The vote of North Carolina was divided, exactly, as before, between Sherman, Alger and Harrison.

A BREAK IN THE OHIO DELEGATION. When Ohio was called, Governor Foraker rose was received with great enthusiasm, and on the half way, and shot out with a pugnacious air motion of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, seconded the announcement of 46 votes for Sherman, as in vigorous speeches by many other gentlemen if he wanted it distinctly understood that he was for Sherman and not for anybody else. To the surprise of every one, a tall fellow, named Luckey, arose in the body of the delegation and challenged the vote. Instantly the whole delegation was in excitement. Governor Foraker and ex-Governor Foster hurried down the aisle, and they and others' were seen pleading and expostulating with Luckey. He persisted, however, and the delegation was polled with the result that Mr. Luckey was found to be the only delegate who did not want to be counted for Sherman, and he voted

Pennsylvania gave Sherman fifty-four this time, a gain of one, leaving six for Harrison. Tennessee gave Blaine eight votes in spite of the letters and the telegrams, a gain of four over the last ballot of Saturday. Vermont cast all her eight votes for Harrison, as she had done from the beginning.

The Virginia delegation continued to give trouble. John S. Wise rose and said that ten members of the delegation refused to give their votes, and asked that the roll be called. This was laboriously done, and it was found that Harris son had lost one and Blaine two, and that Alger had gained one and Allison two. In West Virginia, Harrison lost one, and in Wisconsin he gained one, receiving all but one of the solid dele-

The Territories scattered about as usual. cept that Dakota united, for the first time, and

gave a solid vote to General Harrison. The totals were: for Sherman, 244, a gain of 20 over the last ballot; Harrison, 231, a gain of 18; Alger, 137, a loss of 5; Gresham, 91, a gain of 4; Allison, 73, a loss of 26; Blaine, 40, a loss of 8; McKinley, 12, a loss of 2, and the rest

THE TURNING POINT REACHED.

This was the crisis of the Convention. Harrison and Sherman were almost exactly on a level The nomination must go to one or the other. The Blaine element in the Convention felt more friendly to Harrison than to Sherman for many reasons It was well known that the New-York delegation, the moment it became apparent that Harrison could not be nominated, would swing its 72 votes to Sherman; that Wisconsin and other States would follow suit and that Sherman would be nominated. The time had come to strike, and California, which had cast its 16 votes solidly for

Blaine for six ballots, began. " California casts 15 votes for the grandson of old Tippecanoe, and 1 vote for Alger," cried Colonel Creed Haymond, amid the cheers of the Harrison men. H. T. Gage, of Los Angeles, demanded a roll call. It didn't in any way, change the vote as announced. Chairman Estee, of the Convention, voted "Harrison" in a distinct voice from the platform, when his name

was called. "William B. Harrison," shouted Delegate H. W. Byington, of Santa Rosa, and his curious blunder set the whole Convention laughing.

" Colorado casts her six votes for Harrison," announced the Chairman of the Colerado dele Up went the shouts of the New-York men. It was

William Eager, the owner of the low dens in the presented and refused and we have not heard from The "Journal des Debats" attributes the Limerick" section of Long Branch, where Robert the teller who is reported to have robbed the bank, but if he has not secured from others more than he got from the importers and Traders' he will not go Hamilton was murdered on Christmas Eve, was arraigned here to-day before Judge Walling upon an indictment charging him with renting his property to disorderly pers. ns. He was fined \$5000 and costs.